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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATOR

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SPECIAL ECONOMIC, HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATION

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) covers the biennium 1990-1991. It is presented to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 39/217 of 18 December 1984, 40/236 of 17 December 1985 and decision 43/447 of 20 December 1988, by which the Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988.

2. In view of the restructuring of the humanitarian sector as a result of General Assembly resolution 46/182, this will be the last report on the work and activities of UNDRO in the accustomed format. UNDRO has now been absorbed within the new Department of Humanitarian Affairs established in March this year in response to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991. This resolution aims at enabling the United Nations system to provide a rapid and well-coordinated response to emergencies both natural and man-made. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs is headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, who is also the Emergency Relief Coordinator. In his functions relating to emergencies, the Coordinator works in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and organizations involved, and in consultation with disaster-stricken countries, as well as the international donor community. A report on the work of the new Department and on the implementation of resolution 46/182, will be provided to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

II. RELIEF COORDINATION

Major trends

3. In line with the trend of previous years, emergencies and disasters drew an increasing level of international solidarity in the course of the 1990-1991 biennium. International aid, both in cash and in kind, as reported to UNDRO by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the United Nations, reached a total value of $2.86 billion (see figure 1).

4. Along with financial support, greater public attention was paid to the cost-effectiveness of relief operations and within this context, relief coordination acquired renewed emphasis. As a result, UNDRO was entrusted even more than before with the task of channelling international aid. Total contributions through UNDRO amounted to $207 million, corresponding to a fifteen-fold increase over the 1986-1987 biennium and a five-fold increase over the previous biennium (see figure 2).

Figure 1

Total contributions for humanitarian assistance as reported to UNDRO

(United States dollars)

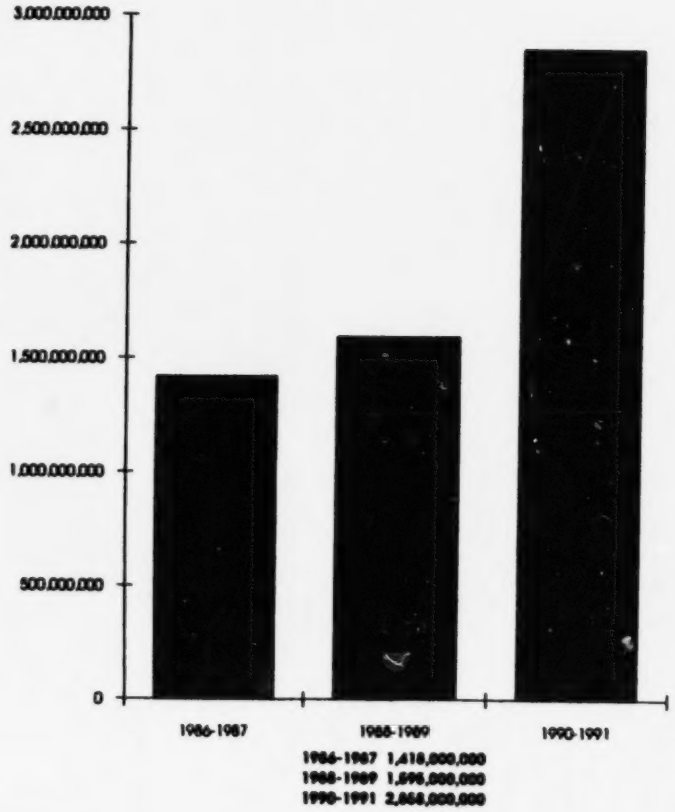
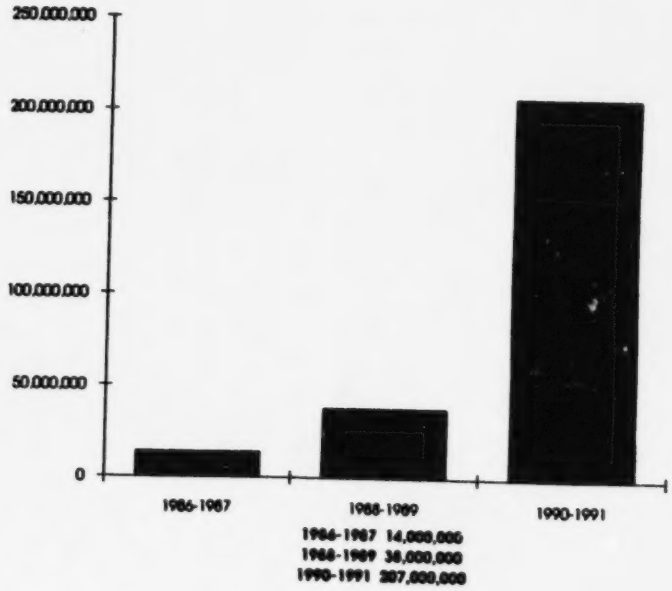


Figure 2

Total contributions channelled through UNDRO

(United States dollars)



5. The Office was associated with providing assistance or support in the context of 106 disasters. UNDRO involvement was marked by the issuance of situation reports, describing the event, the damage and needs, and, if applicable, the international response. The issuance of 413 reports, that is one report every two days, is illustrative of the Office's heavy workload during the biennium.

6. Disaster situations varied greatly in scope and complexity, ranging from natural events, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, to slow on-set natural catastrophes, such as drought, and man-made disasters such as civil strife and the movements of populations.

7. Man-made disasters, though limited in number, called for particularly sustained attention by the Office. This was true especially in the Iraq/Kuwait crisis, which tied up a very large portion of the Office's resources. The level of involvement of the Office is also apparent from a comparison of contributions through UNDRO for both types (natural versus man-made) of disasters/emergencies (see figures 3, 4 and 5).

Regional trends

8. In Africa, UNDRO efforts focused on sudden disasters and on man-made emergencies, such as the crisis in Liberia with its consequences for the neighbouring countries, and the situation in Mozambique. The sudden natural disasters which occurred in the Asian and Pacific regions imposed a particularly heavy workload on the resources of the Office. The Asian continent was affected notably by major disasters, such as the cyclone in Bangladesh (1991), the floods in China (1991), the eruption of the Mount Pinatubo volcano (Philippines, 1991) and the earthquake in the Islamic Republic of Iran (1990). In the Middle East, natural events were overshadowed by the Iraq/Kuwait crisis, while Eastern Europe suffered the impact of natural phenomena (for instance, earthquakes in the former USSR) and civil strife (Romania).

Assessment of damage and needs

9. United Nations inter-agency missions represented an effective tool for multisectoral assessment of needs and resource mobilization. In line with its mandate for coordination, UNDRO led such missions following drought in Peru and floods in Malawi in 1990, and participated in others to Lebanon, Somalia and other countries. The designation of the Disaster Relief Coordinator as Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Inter-Agency Missions to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bangladesh and Jordan added weight to coordination efforts. Inter-Agency Missions led to the Office's issuance of United Nations consolidated appeals for concerted relief programmes and their presentation to the international donor community.

10. The assessment of damage and needs was also a fundamental component of the relief coordination missions which UNDRO undertook on its own after disasters such as the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines.

Figure 3

Figure 4

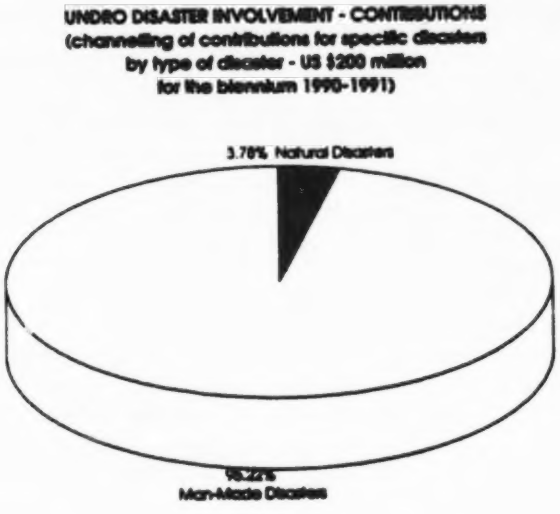
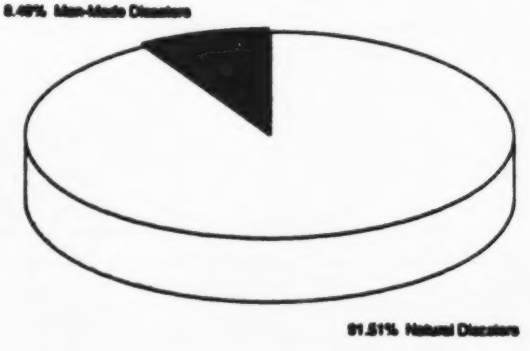

UNDRO DISASTER INVOLVEMENT - CONTRIBUTIONS
(channelling of contributions for specific disasters
by type of disaster - US $200 million
for the biennium 1990-1991)
3.78% Natural Disasters
96.22%
Man-Made Disasters

Figure 5


UNDRO DISASTER INVOLVEMENT - BY TYPE OF DISASTER
(total number of disasters - 166 for the biennium 1990 - 1991)
8.49% Man-Made Disasters
91.51% Natural Disasters

Coordination of response/resource mobilization

11. The Office was particularly active in using information meetings as forums to alert the international community to disasters, to mobilize resources and to promote the exchange of information among donor Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations in Geneva. As a result, there was a three-fold increase in the number of UNDRO information meetings (an average of virtually one per month), which were convened on a wide range of natural and man-made disasters.

12. Proven techniques, such as situation reports and consultations with donors and recipients of international assistance, continued to be employed and further developed. Donor reports to UNDRO on their contributions and value, when they were timely and complete, greatly facilitated coordination efforts. It was encouraging to note an increasing tendency by donors to report according to the UNDRO format; it is hoped that this trend would continue within the context of the newly created Department and that the timeliness of some donor reporting would be followed by others in the future.

13. UNDRO field delegates were dispatched in order to provide support for the local UNDRO/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative and the United Nations Disaster Management Team. Unfortunately, a shortage of staff resources obliged the Office to rely on missions by experts and consultants, which, among other things, deprived UNDRO staff of opportunities for on-the-job training and field experience.

14. On the United Nations regular budget, the Office had at its disposal $360,000 per year to provide immediate cash grants in case of disaster. These grants were in most cases channelled through the UNDP/UNDRO Resident Representatives to enable them to meet part of the most urgent needs or to facilitate the development of concerted relief programmes through "seed money". Annex I provides a listing of emergency relief grants.

15. During the biennium UNDRO was able to mobilize contributions for relief that were channelled through its trust funds totalling $207 million (see annex V). Of this, an amount of $200 million was earmarked for specific disasters/emergencies as outlined in annex III. The balance of $7 million was granted on an unearmarked basis and for the Pisa warehouse operations/running costs. The global sum of relief contributions as reported for 106 emergencies/disasters is $2.86 billion, which is outlined in annex II.

16. Of great support to the work of the Office was the decision of United Nations financial authorities in New York to grant UNDRO a delegation of authority for emergency purchases in a (still limited) number of man-made and natural disasters.

17. Measures to strengthen coordination efforts taken in the context of the Iraq/Kuwait crisis not only provided a source of valuable experience for future operations, but also featured pioneering innovations. These included:

(a) The development of a plan of action for system-wide preparedness with regard to migrant populations, based on specific assumptions, and assigning roles and budgetary provisions to respective United Nations agencies;

(b) The attribution of tasks to agencies giving priority to their specific expertise more than to strict mandates;

(c) The immediate establishment of a United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group, rapidly extended to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Inter-governmental Organization for Migration, meeting on a weekly basis at UNDRO headquarters to coordinate actions and formulate consolidated appeals;

(d) The establishment of a central funding mechanism: donors were encouraged to contribute to this central point and to avoid earmarkings. This enabled UNDRO to distribute funds in accordance with priorities laid down by the Inter-Agency Working Group;

(e) The appointment of Senior United Nations Emergency Managers (SUNEMs) for the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey, who supported Resident Coordinators in tasks regarding information, resource mobilization and coordination.

18. Lessons learned from the Iraq/Kuwait crisis were the subject of a full evaluation, which was reflected in a separate case study. 1/ These inspired the Office's own proposals to the forty-sixth General Assembly for the strengthening of its capacity to fulfil its mandate. 2/

III. RESPONSE FACILITATION - UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND INTERNATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

19. The Office developed its preparedness activities in order to provide a better international response to disasters. Some of these activities are mentioned below:

UNDRO warehouse, Pisa (Italy)

20. During the biennium, the UNDRO warehouse at Pisa continued to carry out its role of filling precise, limited gaps in the provision of assistance in the very first phase of various types of emergencies. About 20 different types of relief items were regularly kept in stock. Four donors continue to replenish the stocks: Finland, Italy, Japan and Norway. Emergency equipment donated by the former Soviet Union was also kept at Pisa. In late 1991, UNDRO signed an agreement with the Pisa airport authorities for the rental of two additional warehouses, thus increasing the storage capacity of its Pisa facility to 1,800 square metres (nearly the double of the initial space).

21. The increase in the 1991 operations is mainly due to the fact that the Government of Argentina put at UNDRO disposal a 35-ton airplane during parts

of the Gulf crisis. In cooperation with UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations (Headquarters), the Red Cross and the Governments of Italy and Japan, 19 flights (out of 25) were performed from Pisa during the months of February, March and April, to the countries involved in the Gulf crisis. Out of a total of 600,000 kilograms carried during this period, nearly half were gathered and assembled in the Pisa warehouse, thus underlining its usefulness as an international relief assembly centre (see figures 6, 7 and 8).

Search and rescue

22. Recognizing the need for a strengthened coordination of international search and rescue operations (SAR) (as shown during the Armenian earthquake), UNDRO undertook two pilot projects. First, the first edition of a Directory of International Search and Rescue Teams, containing 23 entries of teams from 18 countries, was issued and distributed widely. Secondly, UNDRO convened the International Search and Rescue Workshop 1991, which was hosted by the Austrian Government in Wattener, Lizum, Tyrol, between 8 and 13 April 1991, and was attended by government officials and leaders of search and rescue teams from 18 countries.

23. The Workshop adopted four international search and rescue protocols which, though not representing legally binding instruments, constituted an organized set of guidelines prepared by people with experience in international search and rescue operations, to facilitate and make future SAR operations more effective.

24. Further to the Workshop in Austria and to a subsequent meeting convened by UNDRO and hosted by the German Government in Beuggen, Germany, from 11 to 13 December 1991, the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) was created. INSARAG was destined to form a regularly based structure and platform for future cooperation in international relief operations, as well as in preparedness, by increasing and accelerating the availability of resources, local and international, for such operations. INSARAG consists of a steering committee, a secretariat (UNDRO), and regional and working groups.

25. The outcome of these initiatives and experience in disasters such as the Gulf crisis and the Bangladesh cyclone showed the importance of improving the tools available for operational coordination at the disaster site. In this regard, UNDRO proposed the establishment of a specialized desk for operational coordination systems.

Communications

26. The International Conference on Telecommunications for Disaster Management, which was convened by UNDRO at Geneva from 19 to 21 March 1990, with the support of the German Government, brought together manufacturers/suppliers of communications hardware/services and users from the international disaster management community, with a view to improving and speeding up the flow of vital information in disaster relief and mitigation activities. The Conference recommended measures to facilitate the entry, exit

Figure 6

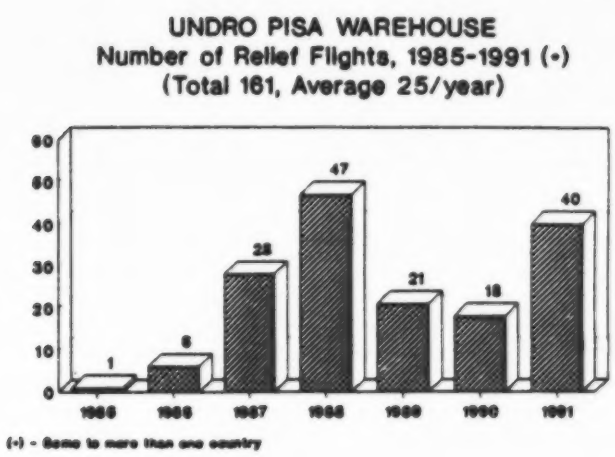


Figure 7

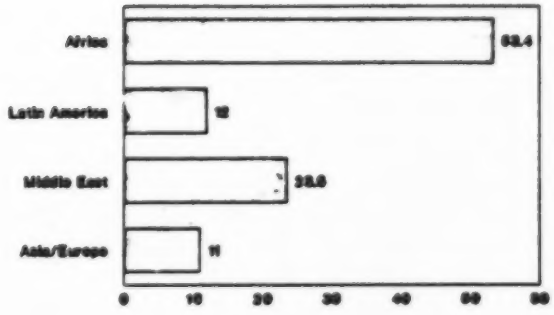
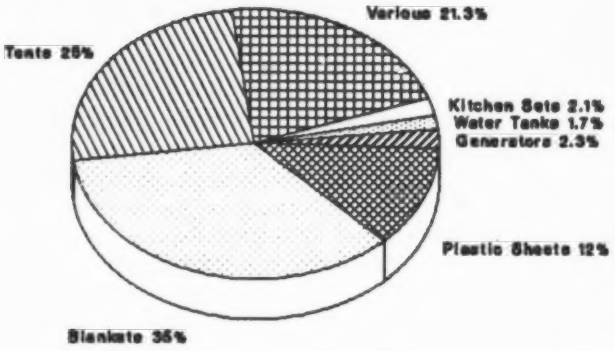


Figure 8

UNDRO PISA WAREHOUSE
Turnover of Stocks, 1990/1991
(Based on Weight) (•)



(•) - 1990: 341,200 kg, 1991: 329,200 kg
not including Argentinian plane.

and operation of communications (notably satellite) equipment, including the establishment of internationally approved legal instruments for this purpose. Contacts were made with specialized experts to implement these recommendations.

27. UNDRO cooperated with the International Institute of Communications, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other organizations in organizing a Conference on Disaster Communications held from 20 to 22 May 1991 at Tampere, Finland, which issued the Tampere Declaration, identifying the needs for communications and remote-sensing in disaster management, and calling on the Office to convene, in 1993, a conference to negotiate an intergovernmental convention on disaster communications. Furthermore, the Office developed its own emergency communications capabilities by obtaining, with the support of the Norwegian Government, three INMARSAT Standard-C satellite terminals.

Fourth meeting of Officials in Charge of National Emergency Services and relations with non-governmental organizations

28. One important task is to provide opportunities for disaster management officials from donor and disaster-prone countries to exchange views and experiences, with a view to strengthening international disaster management relief and mitigation. It is with this objective in mind that UNDRO convened in Geneva on 1 and 2 October 1991, a fourth meeting of Officials in Charge of National Emergency Relief Services (NERS IV). Some 90 participants from 34 countries and the European Economic Community reviewed the latest emergency situations and UNDRO activities in relief coordination and mitigation. The meeting took note, inter alia, of developments concerning the UNDP/UNDRO Disaster Management Training Programme and endorsed its continuation, while expressing a desire to broaden the donor base. The use of military assistance in relief operations was discussed, and UNDRO was advised to consider holding a workshop in this regard. The Office was also asked to work out the details and criteria for establishing a register of relief stockpiles and to consider organizing a workshop for organizations operating stockpiles.

29. The working relationship with non-governmental organizations continued to expand further during the biennium. The Joint Consultative Meeting on UNDRO/NGO Cooperation held at Geneva from 1 to 2 March 1990, reviewed a wide range of topics of common concern to disaster managers, such as relief corridors, communications, search and rescue, training, the United Nations International Emergency Network (UNIENET) and registers of experts and stockpiles. As shown in the final report, 3/ the invaluable role of non-governmental organizations in disaster management, and areas for an intensification of their collaboration with the Office, were highlighted at the meeting.

UNDP/UNDRO Disaster Management Training Programme

30. Based on a comprehensive study by two consultants with specific experience in the field of emergency management and training, the Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) was launched in July 1990 under the joint management of UNDP and UNDRO and with the assistance of a joint advisor.

31. The DMTP provides a framework and a series of catalytic activities for the global development of disaster management training. Some of the more specific DMTP objectives which aim at improving response facilitation include:

(a) Strengthening international as well as country preparedness;

(b) Improving international coordination in response situations;

(c) Improving the United Nations performance in disasters/emergencies;

(d) Clarifying disaster policies, operational models and terminology;

(e) Assisting in the building of disaster management teams.

32. Up to the end of 1991, the following activities had been undertaken within the framework of DMTP implementation:

(a) Appointment of a technical coordinating body, technical operating partners, regional collaborating centres for Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Africa. Initial negotiation for regional collaborating centres for the Middle East;

(b) Drafting, review and production of 14 training modules and trainer's guides and production of two training videos;

(c) One inter-agency "train-the-trainers" course;

(d) Three subregional courses for Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East;

(e) Three country courses for Chile, El Salvador and Guatemala;

(f) Elaboration of an internal UNDRO policy, appointment of a permanent group on staff and organizational development, and adoption of a 1992 plan for training activities.

UNDP/UNDRO Disaster Management Manual

33. Based on initial consultations with United Nations agencies (core members of the Disaster Management Team), and in order to improve the outdated guidelines to field offices on the above issue, two consultants prepared, with initial inputs from UNDP and UNDRO, the first version of the joint Disaster Management Manual, in May 1991.

34. The Manual sets out policies and procedures for coordinated inter-agency "operational preparedness and response".

In the context of preparedness

35. It describes what the Resident Coordinator and the team of United Nations agencies at the country level should do, collectively, to be ready and able to respond rapidly and appropriately when a disaster occurs.

In the context of response

36. It describes actions to be taken by the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Disaster Management Team at the country level when an emergency arises or when a disaster threatens or occurs.

37. In addition, the Manual devotes a major chapter to promoting the awareness of disaster risks and the incorporation of mitigation strategies in development planning, through general policies, specific procedures and actions.

38. The draft format of the UNDP/UNDRO Disaster Management Manual is being reviewed by UNDRO/UNDP including 65 field offices of the most disaster-prone countries, as well as the concerned United Nations agencies. It has been used also in the context of the Disaster Management Training Programme both at the regional and national courses level. It will have to be reviewed in the context of the new situation arising out of the establishment of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of which UNDRO is now part.

UNDRO/International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction terminology project

39. The UNDRO/International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction terminology project is divided into two stages: the first consists of the preparation of a multilingual glossary of basic terms most frequently used in field and office activities. The second stage is to establish a recommended methodology for the preparation of glossaries in different specialized subjects of disaster management.

40. In the first stage, an inventory and review of published and non-published terminology material was made and about 350 basic terms with definitions were selected to be included in the first draft of the basic glossary. The selection was guided by a flow-chart of all disaster-related activities.

41. This list together with the definitions was proposed at an UNDRO convened meeting of international experts and representatives of international organizations, held at Prague from 23 to 27 September 1991.

42. The meeting noted that the definitions proposed by different organizations, for example with regard to the term "disaster mitigation", are not necessarily contradictory, but have a different scope.

43. The meeting reviewed the terms and their definitions and recommended a list of terms and definitions in English. The French and Spanish equivalents are at present being established and it is planned that a small editorial group coordinate and prepare the final draft of the glossary in the second half of 1992.

44. In a parallel effort, UNDRO has developed a model computerized terminology database system into which the multilingual glossaries described here could be incorporated once they are finalized. This would provide an interactive retrieval system for those disaster management terms and their definitions, while at the same time providing the equivalent terms and definitions in the several languages under consideration.

IV. DISASTER MITIGATION - PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

45. The biennium 1990-1991, corresponding to the first two years of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, has been one in which the opportunities for successful disaster mitigation and growing confidence in its cost-effectiveness have led to a considerably increased demand from the developing countries for technical assistance. In close parallel with this expanding demand, and in response to UNDRO requests, there has been growing interest on the part of the many donors to increase contributions in cash or in kind towards the wider promotion of disaster prevention and preparedness (see annex VI). The main difficulty was the shortage of experienced manpower with which to meet the new demands. To distribute its attention as widely as possible and to make its support for mitigation programmes as cost-effective as possible, UNDRO has initiated several new subregional projects, for example in the South Pacific and southern Africa, and has promoted wider international exchange of experience and methodologies within the Latin American, Asian and Mediterranean regions.

46. A special effort has also been made to carry out scenario studies focused on the potential events of highest risks in these disaster-prone areas of the world, and involving a fully and carefully integrated sequence of mitigation activities maximizing the involvement of all available local skills. Even where the initial requirement for guidance and training at the local level has been a heavy burden, the ultimate advantages in increased commitment to the tasks of mitigation and the permanent residence of such local officials within the zones of high risk, have provided much longer-lasting benefits through the growth of a local disaster mitigation "culture" with indigenous roots. Also, the presence of a higher level of on-the-spot competence in disaster management has led to greatly enhanced effectiveness from the earliest onset of each new emergency. The benefits of this higher degree of local professionalism in disaster mitigation have been clearly demonstrated; for example, in recent emergencies in Colombia, in certain Caribbean countries and in the Philippines.

47. Because of the proven effectiveness of this transfer of technology, and in order to enhance UNDRO capabilities in this area, the Office has also introduced a new and increasingly popular programme of fellowships, providing training opportunities for disaster management officials from a wide range of disaster-prone developing countries to attend overseas training courses, either according to their own preferences, or following suitable options identified and arranged by UNDRO. The Office has also actively contributed to numerous seminars of most of the other international agencies involved in disaster mitigation. It has jointly participated in the disaster mitigation programmes of UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other international or regional entities.

48. The range of UNDRO publications has been widened with a new, comprehensive manual on the methods and practice of disaster mitigation, aimed primarily at public officials and planners. UNDRO has published comprehensive surveys of risks and corresponding mitigation measures for disaster-prone countries, new training guidebooks, comprehensive seminar proceedings on earthquake hazard and risk assessment as applied in the Mediterranean region, studies on the whole spectrum of disaster risks and mitigation measures for the Republic of Armenia, and on earthquake risks to large cities in Latin America. It has carried out world-wide statistical studies of the economic impact of disasters as a basis for quantifying the disaster-proneness of individual countries. UNDRO has also actively contributed to publications related to the numerous disaster management seminars of the other international agencies in which it participated, as mentioned previously.

49. The launching of the Decade has also led to new initiatives to rethink and reinforce the strategy of disaster mitigation. Based on its various experiments over the years and a careful analysis of the effectiveness of different approaches to prevention and preparedness, this strategy can be summarized in the following eight basic objectives; namely to:

(a) Stimulate wider investigation and understanding of the full range of potential hazards;

(b) Integrate all competent national know-how in risk-assessment and mitigation measures;

(c) Promote the practice of scenario studies and ensure that a properly linked sequence of measures (investigation, prescription, training) are applied to each scenario;

(d) Take active steps to investigate the disaster potential of all major new development projects;

(e) Create at the national level a permanent service responsible for initiating and supervising a continuously evolving programme of mitigation activities, involving all relevant national institutions;

(f) Help national authorities to integrate all relevant international agencies, bilateral and NGO efforts into this programme;

(g) Capitalize on each new disaster to initiate or expand mitigation efforts in the light of lessons learned;

(h) Ensure that active exchange of experience and methodologies takes place, especially between countries and within regions with similar disaster and socio-economic characteristics.

50. The Office's total expenditure for disaster mitigation activities during the period 1990-1991 was $3,369,463. In order to illustrate three of the more important dimensions of UNDRO disaster mitigation programmes, "pie diagrams" follow which illustrate the distribution of this technical assistance among the five principal elements which make up the spectrum of disaster mitigation activities, the distribution by geographical region, and the attention given according to disaster type. Given the constraints of its limited financial and technical resources, UNDRO none the less attempts to divide its disaster mitigation activities evenly among the disaster-prone developing countries according to these various considerations (see annex VII).

51. Figure 9 gives a breakdown of expenditures by type of project activity, from hazard analysis and risk analysis, through disaster prevention and preparedness, to information and training, the five major elements of the disaster mitigation cycle of activities. Figure 10 shows a distribution of UNDRO disaster mitigation efforts by geographical region. Figure 11 illustrates the attention given to disaster mitigation according to various types of disaster.

52. The stark reality of disaster occurrence is that the number of persons at risk increases with population growth. On top of this, the level of vulnerability of the growing population rises faster because of the progressive overspill of the least privileged and most poorly protected people into zones of ever higher risk. Except where the effort invested in mitigation equals the population growth rate plus the accelerating vulnerability factor, the magnitude of disasters will inevitably continue to grow.

DISASTER MITIGATION PROJECTS, 1990-1991
Breakdown by Type of Project Activity

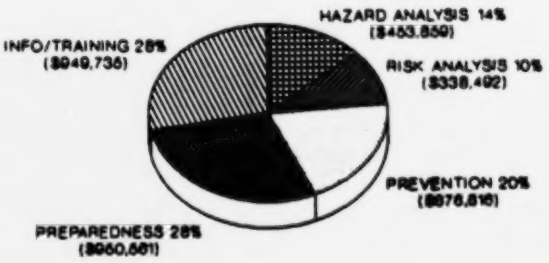


Figure 9

DISASTER MITIGATION PROJECTS, 1990-1991
Breakdown by Geographical Region

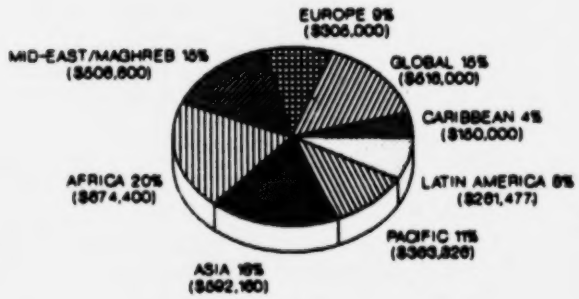


Figure 10

DISASTER MITIGATION PROJECTS, 1990-1991
Breakdown by Type of Disaster

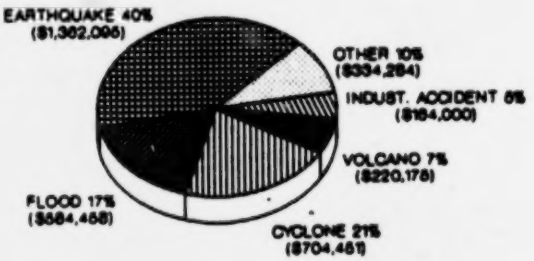


Figure 11

/...

V. DISASTER INFORMATION MANAGEMENT - AN ESSENTIAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY

53. The overall objective of UNDRO activities in disaster information is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster management world wide by disseminating accurate information of the type and in the form needed by relief officials, disaster managers, policy and decision makers and, to the general public. In international preparedness and response, timely and accurate information facilitates prompt, appropriate and coordinated responses. In disaster mitigation, sound and suitably targeted information on hazards world wide, on levels of risk and vulnerability, and on capacities to address these issues, is essential to disaster reduction programmes and technical assistance initiatives. Finally, the fruitful transfer of knowledge depends on the availability of, or referral capacity to sources of, comprehensive and up-to-date information on disaster management policies, programmes, practices, techniques and technologies.

54. How well the Office does in meeting this objective depends greatly on information management - on how information is used, both for internal and external purposes. There are thus compelling reasons for the Office to be equipped, staffed, and organized in a manner that will favour the best possible flow of disaster-related information. Yet, in recent years, as information technology has advanced, there had been a growing awareness that the Office's information management capacities have been proving insufficient to accomplish the increasingly complex, global, and technical tasks of information support for international disaster and emergency management.

55. During the biennium a concerted effort was made to correct the situation. Funds were sought to complement the limited amounts available to UNDRO from the regular budget, contributions were received from the Finnish, German and Japanese Governments. An internal study was made to define the weaknesses and measures needed to overcome them. The basis was thus laid to strengthen progressively the UNDRO information management communications and office system (IMCOS) in the areas of technical and institutional capacity, information for international preparedness and response, and database development and international networking.

56. In the first area, resources were allocated to increase the number and range of expertise of technical staff to make possible the technical changes and development needed. With respect to increasing institutional capacity, UNDRO transitioned from the International Computing Centre, Geneva (ICC) mainframe computer environment to a more flexible and productive "personal computer environment". This included the establishment of an UNDRO Local Area Network (LAN) itself connected to the ICC. The network will soon also be connected to the prospective LAN of the United Nations Office at Geneva. A start was made to equip all of UNDRO staff with personal computers operating off the LAN, and to train them on standard software for routine office functions, input and access to common databases, and use of communications facilities from respective work stations. The UNDRO Registry, which plays a

key role in maintaining institutional memory of past experience in disaster management, was further computerized to facilitate records management, eventually also off the LAN.

57. In the area of international disaster response, the Office's multiple distribution and communications system for disaster-related information and situation reports was further enhanced. Recipients now have the choice of receiving these reports by telex, facsimile or electronic mail (via UNIENET). The increased use of facsimile and electronic mail has decreased the average cost of communicating these reports, which were simultaneously and electronically dispatched to over 400 disaster managers from Governments, United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations around the world, as well as to the press.

58. Of special importance are the steps recently taken to establish an Operations Centre, which will enable a more reliable and systematic approach to information management for international emergency preparedness and response. This project is widely supported by concerned Governments and officials. The initial definition of specifications for the Centre was completed in 1991.

59. In the area of international electronic networking and databases, special attention was given to strengthening the UNDRO electronic information network UNIENET. The network, established in 1987 with support from USAID/Office for Disaster Assistance (OFDA), is a disaster-specific electronic mail/database/bulletin board system which interconnects an increasing number of disaster management focal points world wide.

60. The pilot phase having ended in December 1989, arrangements were made for the network to be more self-supporting financially and to reduce costs to developing country participants by charging certain categories of users in developed countries. By the end of the biennium there were some 190 participants in UNIENET, in 45 countries, from all "categories" of the disaster management "community": United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, universities, libraries and individuals. Users of the network have world wide access to databases/bulletin boards. They can also communicate with users of other United Nations networks and vice versa; at present, these are UNISER (United Nations Department of Public Information), UNET, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and PAHONET. Arrangements have been made with organizations to maintain databases and/or bulletin boards on UNIENET. These include for example, emergency resource materials from UNHCR, special alerts and reports from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), field activities of the Natural Hazards Project of the Organization of American States (OAS), national disaster coordinators in Latin America/Caribbean (WHO-PAHO), calendar of events of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and lists of national coordinators for the Decade. The Office's own databases on UNIENET include, inter alia, contact points for emergency officials, and UNDRO situation

reports - which, in the cases of Volunteers in International Technical Assistance (VITA, a United States non-governmental organization), and Australia's Center for International Research on Communications and Information Technologies (CIRCIT), are "downloaded" for dissemination on their own networks.

61. Special effort was made during the biennium to develop the UNDRO database and to keep the information useful and up-to-date. The UNDRO Data Bank has focused on those for which information is frequently solicited in connection with disaster relief and mitigation - notably emergency contacts, disaster management training centres, disaster plans, and disaster statistics covering disasters with UNDRO involvement in recent years. (The latter database was developed with the help of a contribution from the Japanese Government and complements a project on disaster statistics undertaken by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) at Louvain University, Belgium, for which UNDRO provided regular input.) Certain databases can be accessed through UNIENET. The groundwork was also laid during the reporting period for a structured database to be developed and maintained on the UNDRO LAN, once it becomes fully operational.

62. It is of the greatest importance to note that all the above-mentioned development has been financed exclusively by ad hoc extrabudgetary contributions and that it will be essential to place such activities on a more secure funding basis.

63. The Office's specialized disaster management Reference Library now holds some 4,000 publications including reports, conference proceedings, case studies, legal acts, emergency plans, manuals and training materials, and receives nearly 200 specialized newsletters, bulletins and journals. The bibliography is computerized; list of recent acquisitions are maintained on UNIENET. During the biennium a service of library "kits" was established to provide selected core materials for disaster management centres and programmes. These kits, initially put together for the UNDRO regional South Pacific Project Office, met with increasing interest and demand from other regions. Each kit of some 500 pages contain bibliographic information and summaries of specialized reference works.

64. The UNDRO Information and Publication Unit is responsible for the Office's publications programme. Demand for these has continued to rise steadily, including those disaster mitigation volumes offered as sales publications. They are being used extensively in specialized training courses and seminars for disaster managers, notably in Asia (through the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre for the Asian Institute of Technology) and in Latin America and the Caribbean. More and more requests for UNDRO publications come from national libraries as well as universities, schools and research institutes.

65. Several reports on specific disaster situations were also widely disseminated, notably on the Iraq/Kuwait crisis (International Assistance to Displaced Persons Through Jordan) in 1990, and the Mount Pinatubo eruption in the Philippines in 1991. A Multisectoral Study on Disaster and Management Planning in Armenia, following a mission in September 1989, was prepared and published by UNDRO in 1990. In cooperation with UNDP, a mission report and technical review of the impact of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Programmes in Ecuador and neighbouring countries were outlined by the UNDRO-USAID/Office of Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Project in a 1990 report which was widely distributed, particularly in Latin America.

66. During 1991, a report on the International Search and Rescue Workshop convened by UNDRO and hosted by the Austrian Government was also issued. The report summarizes the objective of the workshop, which is to develop guidelines for strengthening the coordination of international relief within the field of search and rescue, and comprises the four protocols of understanding. It was prepared in response to a recommendation of the Third Meeting of Officials in Charge of National Emergency Relief Services (NERS III). An essential tool in this process is the trilingual (English, French and Spanish) directory of International Search and Rescue Teams which was published shortly after the workshop report. It contains entries covering 23 search and rescue teams registered by national Governments.

67. A new technical manual entitled Mitigating Natural Disasters - Phenomena, Effects and Options, was issued and added to the existing list of sales publications.

68. In support of the Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP), a series of training modules, with corresponding trainers' guides, were prepared by UNDP in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the University of Wisconsin Disaster Management Center, United States of America.

69. The production of the bimonthly UNDRO News (distribution currently approximate 7,000) continued to be enhanced through desktop publishing facilities. To meet increasing demand, the print run for the journal had to be constantly augmented.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

70. The UNDRO budget comprises the following major elements:

(a) A regular budget allocation approved by the General Assembly, which covers approximately 60 per cent of the essential needs for the normal functioning of the Office (staff costs, travel, general operating expenses, etc.) for the biennium 1990-1991;

(b) Two principal extrabudgetary sources - the trust fund for the strengthening of UNDRO (financed from voluntary government contributions) and the special account for programme support (financed from overhead charges on donor contributions for relief and mitigation programmes) - which meet the remaining 40 per cent of the Office's basic operating costs for the same biennium.

71. Since 1980, the proportion of extrabudgetary funds required in order to meet operating expenses has been constantly growing, as a result of the concerted fund-raising efforts undertaken by UNDRO in order to maintain its operational capacity. By way of comparison, the percentage of regular budget and extrabudgetary expenditures for the previous biennium (1988-1989) were 74 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively (against 60 per cent and 40 per cent in 1990-1991).

72. For the biennium 1990-1991, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $7,508,400 for UNDRO. Annex VIII to the present report shows that the regular budget allocations for the three previous bienniums (1986-1987, 1988-1989 and 1990-1991) were fully expended, with total expenditures for 1990-1991 amounting to $7,504,847.84. The difference between the 1988-1989 and 1990-1991 appropriation is due mainly to the revaluation and inflation rates at Geneva of 2.2 per cent and a net resource growth for UNDRO of 0.6 per cent.

73. Approximately 80 per cent of the regular budget appropriation is devoted to personnel costs, the remaining 20 per cent being distributed among various objects of expenditure such as travel, communications, grants, and so on.

74. With regard to the trust fund for the strengthening of UNDRO, the same observation can be made as for the regular budget - that the major part is used to meet personnel costs. Annex IV lists contributions of Governments to this trust fund in the biennium 1990-1991.

75. In addition to the above-mentioned trust funds, UNDRO manages three others: the Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Assistance; the Trust Fund for Technical Cooperation Activities; and the Sasakawa/UNDRO Disaster Prevention Award.

76. Annex III compares income and expenditures recorded under all UNDRO trust funds in the past three bienniums (1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991).

77. The staffing table of UNDRO for 1990-1991 appears in annex IX to the present report. As a result of the post reduction exercise the regular budget staffing table was reduced from 22 to 20 Professional posts, and from 14 to 12 General Service posts at the beginning of 1990. Concurrently, one temporary regular budget Professional post was discontinued.

78. In order to respond with efficiency to requests from Member States for specific assistance, and to discharge its mandated responsibilities, UNDRO has made use of flexible arrangements enabling it to have, in addition to the established extrabudgetary posts, both project staff in the field as well as consultants recruited for specific missions. During the biennium, UNDRO had a total of 7 Professional and 13 General Service project staff in Angola, Antigua (Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project), Fiji, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nepal and Pisa, as well as 7 Project Personnel at Geneva.

79. In addition, UNDRO contracted 140 consultancies for specific missions either in relief coordination field or in the disaster mitigation area. Two junior professional officers have been financed by their Governments and assigned to UNDRO through the UNDP Programme. A total of six Professional staff were assigned to UNDRO on a short- or medium-term basis under various arrangements with Governments and United Nations agencies and programmes.

80. There has been a significant increase during the biennium in extrabudgetary contributions to UNDRO, in particular for earmarked disaster assistance. It is a source of satisfaction to the Office that it has been able to gain the confidence and support of an increasing number of donor countries. However, it is a matter of concern that in 1990-1991 more than 40 per cent of UNDRO staffing and associated costs (i.e. travel and communications) need to be met by voluntary contributions, which UNDRO had the responsibility to secure each year and which henceforth the Department of Humanitarian Affairs will need to secure. This refers in particular to the need to have in the Department, whether in Geneva or New York, the necessary backstopping capacity for the Office's ever-growing activities in the field of emergencies.

Notes

1/ UNDRO/91/1 entitled "The Iraq/Kuwait crisis: International assistance to displaced people through Jordan (August-November 1991)".

2/ Note by the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (E/1991/121).

3/ UNDRO/90/1.

ANNEX I

Statement of UNDRO emergency relief grants for the biennium 1990-1991

Date	Country	Situation	Amount in United States dollars
26.01.1990	Madagascar	Cyclone Alibera	15 000
29.01.1990	Tunisia	Floods	30 000
08.02.1990	Western Samoa	Cyclone Ofa	15 000
13.02.1990	Tuvalu	Cyclone Ofa	8 000
14.02.1990	Paraguay	Floods	15 000
15.02.1990	Niue	Cyclone Ofa	8 000
16.02.1990	Tonga	Cyclone Ofa	8 000
17.02.1990	United Republic of Tanzania	Floods	20 000
21.05.1990	Somalia	Displaced persons	20 000
12.06.1990	Peru	Drought	30 000
26.06.1990	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Earthquake	30 000
24.07.1990	Philippines	Earthquake	30 000
25.07.1990	China	Floods	20 000
13.07.1990	Sierra Leone	Returnees - Liberia	15 000
30.08.1990	Jordan	Returnees	30 000
18.09.1990	China	Typhoon	20 000
02.11.1990	Guinea	Evacuees - Monrovia	15 000
29.11.1990	Philippines	Typhoon Mike	16 000
29.11.1990	Philippines	Floods	4 000
29.11.1990	Honduras	Floods	15 000
05.02.1991	Afghanistan	Earthquake	30 000
06.02.1991	Pakistan	Earthquake	30 000
06.02.1991	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Floods	30 000
22.03.1991	Malawi	Landslides	25 000
11.04.1991	Myanmar	Fires	20 000
02.05.1991	Panama	Earthquake	25 000
03.05.1991	Bangladesh	Cyclone	50 000
04.05.1991	Costa Rica	Earthquake	30 000
23.05.1991	Mongolia	Severe winds/ steppe fires	10 000
04.06.1991	Maldives	Storms/surges	20 000
17.06.1991	Philippines	Volcanic eruption/ tropical storm/ tremors	25 000
25.06.1991	China	Floods/Anhui Province	20 000
24.07.1991	Benin	Floods	20 000
26.07.1991	Myanmar	Floods	15 000
29.07.1991	Romania	Floods	6 000

Date	Country	Situation	Amount in United States dollars
29.07.1991	Romania	Floods	14 000 a/
19.08.1991	Chile	Volcanic eruption	20 000 a/
22.08.1991	Cambodia	Floods	20 000 a/
26.08.1991	Costa Rica	Floods	20 000 a/
07.11.1991	Philippines	Typhoon/floods	40 000 a/
11.12.1991	Romania	Earthquake	25 000 a/
17.12.1991	Yemen	Earthquake	25 000 a/
18.12.1991	Western Samoa	Cyclone	25 000 a/
19.12.1991	Marshall Islands	Typhoon	10 000 a/
30.12.1991	Egypt	Floods	20 000 a/
	Total as at 31 December 1991		939 000

a/ Extrabudgetary allocation.

ANNEX II

UNDRO relief coordination summary for 1990

(United States dollars)

Month started (1990)	Affected country/region	Disaster	Total number reports	UNDRO cash grants c/	Funds channelled through UNDRO d/	Total funds reported to UNDRO
New involvement						
January	Indonesia	Floods/landslides	2	-	-	103 429
	Madagascar	Cyclone Alibera	2	15 000	-	30 000
	Tunisia	Floods	2	30 000	-	55 510 792
February	Cook Islands	Cyclone Peni	1	-	432 845	432 845
	Liberia	Displaced persons	20	-	878 495	3 501 964
	Paraguay	Floods	2	15 000	11 855	44 000
	Western Samoa	Cyclone Ofa a/	7	39 000	-	3 858 626
April	United Republic of Tanzania	Floods	5	20 000	-	3 272 280
May	India	Cyclone	3	-	-	-
	Peru	Earthquake	7	-	-	2 484 789
	SE Europe (Romania)	Earthquake	3	-	-	-
June	China	Floods	5	20 000	-	347 200
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Earthquake	14	30 000	329 922	95 838 398
	Peru	Drought	4	30 000	432 645	36 000 000
July	Philippines	Earthquake	7	30 000	-	15 182 178
	Viet Nam	Floods	2	-	-	-
August	Guinea	Impact Liberia crisis	1	15 000	112 039	127 039
	Jordan b/	Displaced person	15	30 000	-	30 000
	Liberia/regional	Special appeal	1	-	-	-
	Middle East/Gulf region	Displaced persons (phase I)	9	-	33 662 011	487 831 753
	Sierra Leone	Returnees from Liberia	2	15 000	272 039	287 039
September	China	Typhoons	1	20 000	-	60 081
October	Subregional (Liberia)	Overview/Liberia crisis	1	-	-	-
November	Honduras	Floods	5	15 000	-	1 267 850
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Earthquake	3	-	-	-
	Philippines	Typhoon Mike	5	16 000	-	2 047 940

Month started (1990)	Affected country/region	Disaster	Total number reports	UNDRO cash grants c/	Funds channelled through UNDRO d/	Total funds reported to UNDRO
December	Costa Rica	Earthquake	1	-	-	418 006
	Yemen	Returnees	1	-	-	-
	Zambia	Cholera outbreak	1	-	-	-
Subtotal			132	340 000	36 131 851	708 676 209
Ongoing involvement						
1981	Somalia	Displaced persons	-	20 000	42 728	62 728
1984	Ethiopia	Drought/civil war	-	-	15 714	15 714
1986	Lebanon	Civil strife	4	-	2 542 925	11 149 556
March 1987	Mozambique e/	Destabilization	4	-	1 743 190	67 000 000
1988	Angola	Destabilization	-	-	182 110	182 110
December 1988	USSR (Armenia)	Earthquake	-	-	11 981	11 981
January 1989	Afghanistan/USSR	Earthquake (Tajikistan)	-	-	1 712	1 712
May 1989	Mauritania	Displaced population	-	-	1 366 667	1 366 667
September 1989	Caribbean	Hurricane Hugo	-	-	145 258	145 258
October 1989	Viet Nam	Typhoons	-	-	-	-
December 1989	Romania	Emergency	1	-	1 685 948	1 635 948
Subtotal			4	-	7 738 233	81 571 674
Total 1990 involvement			13	20 000	43 870 084	790 247 883
			145	360 000		

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

Note: Please note that UNDRO reports contributions for disasters where UNDRO has been involved and has issued a minimum of three information reports or one situation report (indicating an international appeal).

a/ This UNDRO grant was $15,000 to West Samoa, and $8,000 to Tuvalu, Niue and Tonga.

b/ Funds received from Jordan/Displaced Persons reported under Gulf Region - Phase I.

c/ The total for this column will be US$ 4,000 LESS than the "grand total" Emergency Grants for 1990, because the Philippines Flood of November 1990 did not fit the criteria to be included on this report (see Note).

d/ These figures represent actual funds received at UNDRO during 1991. They could differ from those included in "Total" as the latter was calculated based on pledges using the exchange rate prevailing at the time the pledges were communicated to UNDRO.

e/ Total contributions Mozambique: $134 million for the period May 1990-April 1991.

UNDRO relief coordination summary for 1991

(United States dollars)

Month involvement began	Affected country/region	Disaster	Total number Sit/Inf a/ reports	UNDRO emergency cash grants	Funds channelled through UNDRO b/	Total funds reported to UNDRO
1991 involvement						
January	Middle East/Gulf region	Displaced persons (Phase II)	Sit 20		33 121 362	107 009 362
February	Afghanistan	Floods/earthquake	Sit 9	30 000	785 500	8 549 648
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Floods	Sit 5	30 000	92 592	510 594
	Pakistan	Earthquake/floods	Sit 6	30 000	224 719	1 910 960
	Peru	Cholera	Sit 9		30 534	10 934 671
March	Malawi	Floods/landslides	Sit 4	25 000		2 839 606
	Latin America	Cholera	Sit 6		47 694	737 638
April	Bangladesh	Cyclone	Sit 10	50 000	3 155 036	280 814 413
	Middle East/Gulf region	Emergency situation (Phase III)	Sit 18/Fin 11		109 058 201	1 199 422 096
	Mongolia	Severe winds/snow/ steppe fire	Sit 2	10 000		10 000
	Myanmar	Fires	Sit 3	20 000	85 600	439 925
	Panama	Earthquake	Sit 3	25 000		946 046
	Peru	Earthquake	Sit 3			277 778
May	Costa Rica	Earthquake	Sit 5	30 000	314 631	1 400 000
June	Chile	Heavy rain/mudflow	Inf 3			346 491
	China-Anhui Province	Floods	Sit 9	20 000	839 434	126 047 533
	Maldives	Storms and surges	Sit 3	20 000	81 514	2 321 140
	Philippines	Volcanic eruption/ storm/tremor	Sit 15	25 000	13 479	55 440 453
July	Benin	Floods	Sit 2	20 000		67 541
	Myanmar	Floods	Sit 4	15 000	35 875	509 626

.../...

Month involvement began	Affected country/region	Disaster	Total number Sit/Inf a/ reports	UNDRO emergency cash grants	Funds channelled through UNDRO b/	Total funds reported to UNDRO
August	Cambodia	Flood	Sit 9	20 000	52 056	9 249 300
	Chile/Argentina	Volcanic eruption	Sit 3	20 000		139 286
	Costa Rica	Flood	Sit 1	20 000		86 000
	Romania	Floods	Sit 4	20 000		616 588
	Viet Nam	Typhoon Fred	Inf 3			1 076 860
September	Guatemala	Earthquake	Inf 5			285 571
October	India	Earthquake	Inf 4			386 158
	W. Pacific/Philippines	Typhoon Ruth/floods	Inf 6/Inf 8	40 000		5 789 809
November	Yemen	Earthquake	Sit 4	25 000		116 217
December	Egypt	Floods	Sit 1	20 000		20 000
	Western Samoa	Cyclones	Sit 6	25 000		7 900 000
	Marshall Islands	Typhoon Zelda	Sit 2	10 000		60 000
	Romania	Earthquake	Sit 2	25 000		25 000
Subtotal			208	575 000	147 938 227	1 826 286 310
Ongoing involvement						
1981	Somalia	Civil strife			172 805	64 500 000
1986	Lebanon	Conflict				2 402 562
March 1987	Mozambique d/	Destabilization			2 116 467	67 000 000
1988	Angola	Destabilization			17 690	17 690
June 1990	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Earthquake			48 064	48 064
August 1990	Middle East/Gulf region	(Phase I) c/			5 206 765	107 009 362
October 1990	Sierra Leone	Returnees from Liberia			259 903	259 903
November 1990	Honduras	Floods			380 293	380 293
Subtotal					8 201 987	241 237 581
Grand total			208	575 000	156 140 214	2 067 523 891

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

Note: Please note that UNDRO reports contributions for disasters where UNDRO has been involved and has issued a minimum of five information reports or one situation report (indicating an international appeal).

a/ Key to prefixes: "Sit" = Situation report; "Inf" = Information report; "Fin" = Financial report.

b/ These figures represent actual funds received at UNDRO during 1991. They could differ from those included in "Total" as the latter was calculated based on pledges using the exchange rate prevailing at the time the pledges were communicated to UNDRO.

c/ Represents funds pledged in 1990 to Phase I, received in 1991.

d/ Total contributions for Mozambique $134 million for the period May 1990-April 1991.

ANNEX III

Overview of income and expenditures recorded under all UNDRO trust funds, in the bienniums 1986-1987, 1988-1989 and 1990-1991

UNDRO trust fund

Table 1. Trust Fund for the Strengthening of UNDRO (including sub-accounts for IMCOS and training)

(United States dollars)

Biennium	Income	Expenditure
1986-1987	2 316 462	2 188 308
1988-1989	2 348 576	1 588 740
1990-1991	3 994 418	3 113 928

Table 2. Trust Fund for Disaster Relief

(i) Sub-account for earmarked disaster relief assistance: a/

(United States dollars)

Biennium	Income	Expenditure
1986-1987	15 331 671	14 804 631
1988-1989	40 710 360	36 203 067
1990-1991	208 108 835	171 954 604

a/ Earmarked contributions channelled through UNDRO.

(ii) Sub-account for unearmarked disaster relief assistance:

(United States dollars)

Biennium	Income	Expenditure
1986-1987	130 171	369 700
1988-1989	1 790 671	198 709
1990-1991	6 353 286	531 610

Table 3. Trust Fund for UNDRO Technical Cooperation Activities

(United States dollars)

Biennium	Income	Expenditure
1986-1987	9 987 984	6 024 010
1988-1989	3 835 156	2 961 326
1990-1991	4 195 850	3 417 575

This account includes income and expenditures for four separate entities:

(i) The sub-account for disaster mitigation;

(ii) The sub-account for the Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project;

(iii) The sub-account for the UNDRO fellowship programme.

Table 4. UNDRO Account for programme support a/

(United States dollars)

Biennium	Income	Expenditure
1988-1989	1 691 919	1 012 097
1990-1991	6 181 856	1 774 085

a/ Established as at 1 January 1988.

Table 5. Sasakawa/UNDRO Disaster Prevention Award endowment fund a/

(United States dollars)

Biennium	Income	Expenditure
1988-1989	182 536	140 642
1990-1991	155 344	140 208

a/ Created in June 1986.

ANNEX IV

Contributions made by Governments to the Trust Fund for the Strengthening of UNDRO in 1990 and 1991

Donor countries	Date contributed	Amount in local currency	Equivalent in United States dollars	Official receipt number
Iceland	02.01.90	-	5 900.00	IOV/GEN/90-001
Switzerland	11.01.90	SwF 160 000.00	104 575.16	04000017238
Madagascar	11.01.90	-	631.31	IOV/GEN/90-061
France	05.03.90	FF 1 000 000.00	175 746.92	04000017804
Greece	10.05.90	-	10 000.00	04000018564
Germany, Federal Republic of	15.05.90	DM 150 000.00	88 235.29	04000018624 a/
Barbados (89)	16.05.90	-	1 000.00	045-05072
Philippines	18.07.90	-	234.78	IOV/GEN 90-0682
Barbados (90)	25.07.90	-	1 000.00	045-07167
Canada	24.08.90	$ 74 834.27	64 827.36	04000019934 b/
Cameroon	29.08.90	SF 5 087.24	3 740.62	04000019984
Germany, Federal Republic of	04.09.90	DM 85 000.00	54 838.71	04000020045 b/
New Zealand	13.09.90	-	12 238.00	04000020129
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.10.90	-	60 340.00	04000020520 b/
Japan	22.10.90	-	50 000.00	04000020634 a/
Japan	22.10.90	-	100 000.00	04000020634
Switzerland (90)	30.10.90	SwF 160 000.00	123 076.92	04000020733
Italy	03.12.90	Lit 550 000 000.00	493 273.54	04000021115
Canada	21.12.90	$ 249 895.00	215 105.83	04000021348
China	21.12.90	-	20 000.00	04000021378
Bahamas	31.12.90	-	7 400.00	045-12436
Finland	10.01.91	-	18 000.00	14000021530(JV/145-4106) b/
Nigeria	10.01.91	-	50 000.00	14000021531
Finland	10.01.91	-	140 002.56	14000021530 b/
Finland	10.01.91	-	114 415.00	14000021530 a/
Switzerland	28.01.91	SwF 20 000.00	15 748.03	14000021684 b/
Philippines	04.03.91	-	192.86	IOV/GEN 91-0171

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Donor countries	Date contributed	Amount in local currency	Equivalent in United States dollars	Official receipt number
Iceland	04.03.91	-	6 200.00	IOV/GEN 91-0172
Bahamas	06.03.91	-	1 277.00	IOV/GEN 91-0293
Canada	02.04.91	-	236 116.48	14000022299
Tunisia	17.04.91	-	3 000.00	14000022495
Greece	15.05.91	-	10 000.00	14000022835
Switzerland	16.05.91	-	120 805.37	14000022855
Tunisia	26.06.91	-	5 815.00	14000023299
Switzerland	31.07.91	-	12 903.23	14000023733 b/
Canada	15.08.91	-	65 269.72	14000023888 b/
Germany	10.09.91	-	34 282.89	14000024132 a/
Germany	11.09.91	-	57 081.97	14000024152 b/
Sri Lanka	11.09.91	-	2 000.00	14000024154 a/
Tunisia	18.09.91	-	2 815.00	14000024258
China	25.09.91	-	20 000.00	14000024383
New Zealand	27.09.91	-	11 706.00	14000024427
Austria	03.10.91	-	50 000.00	14000024510
France	04.10.91	-	173 913.04	14000024543
Tunisia	24.10.91	-	3 000.00	14000024851
Italy	01.11.91	-	423 529.41	14000024983
Holy See	04.11.91	-	10 000.00	14000024988
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15.11.91	-	215 025.00	14000025124 a/
Bahamas	28.11.91	-	982.72	14000025274
Japan	24.12.91	-	150 000.00	14000025614

a/ For UNDRO Information System.

b/ For UNDRO/UNDP Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP).

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ANNEX V

Contributions to the UNDRO Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Assistance in 1990-1991

Donors	Purpose (Affected country, region, activity)	Total in United States dollars
Australia	Myanmar/floods, Peru/drought, Persian Gulf	1 077 840.00
Austria	Bangladesh/cyclone, Islamic Republic of Iran/floods, Persian Gulf	2 411 461.93
Barbados	Islamic Republic of Iran/earthquake	5 000.00
Canada	Bangladesh/cyclone, China/floods, Liberia, Mozambique, Somalia, Persian Gulf	3 444 168.30
Denmark	Guinea, Sierra Leone, Persian Gulf	2 406 298.91
Finland	Bangladesh/cyclone, Pisa/depot, Persian Gulf	7 271 925.96
Germany	China/floods, Myanmar/floods, Workshop-satellite communications, Persian Gulf	3 600 180.44
Ireland	Bangladesh/cyclone, Mozambique, Peru/drought/cholera	229 016.94
Italy	Afghanistan/earthquake, floods, Bangladesh/cyclone, China/floods, Costa Rica/earthquake, Honduras/floods, Mauritania, Pakistan/earthquake, Pisa/depot, Romania, Persian Gulf	16 051 444.83
Japan	Malawi/floods, Pisa/depot, United Republic of Tanzania, Persian Gulf	140 928 633.99
Luxembourg	Antigua and Barbuda/hurricane, Bangladesh/cyclone, Costa Rica/earthquake, Dominica/hurricane, Montserrat/hurricane, St. Kitts and Nevis/hurricane	645 836.05
Mauritius	Islamic Republic of Iran/earthquake	10 000.00
Netherlands	Afghanistan/earthquake/floods, Ecuador/cholera, Sierra Leone, Persian Gulf	2 919 047.75

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Donors	Purpose (Affected country, region, activity)	Total in United States dollars
New Zealand	Bangladesh/cyclone	175 130.14
Norway	Somalia, Pisa/depot	81 843.20
Singapore	Persian Gulf	25 000.00
Spain	Persian Gulf	469 598.21
Sweden	Angola, Persian Gulf	9 544 882.61
Switzerland	Afghanistan-Pakistan/earthquake/floods, Liberia, Persian Gulf	839 009.15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Afghanistan/earthquake, Angola, Bangladesh/ cyclone, Cambodia/floods, China/floods, Ecuador/cholera, Guinea, Liberia, Maldives/ storms-surges, Peru/drought, Romania/floods, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tunisia/floods, Persian Gulf	5 168 084.06
United States of America	Myanmar/fire, Pisa/depot, Persian Gulf	3 581 298.00
CARICOM	St. Kitts and Nevis/hurricane	996.83
EEC	Lebanon, Mozambique, Tunisia/floods	5 527 490.76
OPEC	Bangladesh/cyclone-floods, Islamic Republic of Iran/earthquake, Tunisia/floods	224 347.00
UNDP	Liberia	306 005.00
UNICEF	Liberia	1 765.20
UNOCA	Afghanistan/earthquake-cyclone-floods	228 735.74
Total contributions received as at 31 December 1991		207 175 041.00

ANNEX VI

Contributions made by Governments and agencies to the UNDRO Trust Fund for Technical Cooperation Activities in 1990-1991

Donor countries	Purpose of contribution	Date contributed	Amount in local currency	Equivalent in United States dollars	Official receipt number
Italy	PCDPPP*	11.01.90	-	465 116.00	04000017225
UNDP	Zimbabwe	23.01.90	-	17 725.31	04000017358
Denmark	Algeria	24.01.90	DKr. 365 000.00	55 430.42	040-17382/JV-10101
France	PCDPPP	28.02.90	-	11 250.00	04000017763
UNDP	Indonesia	02.03.90	-	69 684.36	04000017785
UNDP	Philippines	02.03.90	-	14 290.00	04000017786
UNDP	Madagascar	14.03.90	-	89 350.00	04000017915
UNDP	Egypt	23.03.90	-	127 074.65	04000018036
UNDP	Haiti	27.03.90	-	5 000.00	04000018052
Montserrat	PCDPPP	30.03.90	-	1 467.13	JV-045-03203
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	PCDPPP	30.03.90	-	1 551.51	JV-045-03203
Japan	SPPO**	30.03.90	-	50 000.00	04000018093
Cayman Islands	PCDPPP	30.03.90	-	1 451.59	JV-045-03203
UNDP	SEISMED	20.04.90	-	192 581.61	04000018350
Anguilla	PCDPPP	25.04.90	-	2 916.00	04000018353
Austria	Tunisia	25.04.90	-	41 666.00	04000018397
Bermuda	PCDPPP	25.04.90	-	1 458.00	04000018405
Saint Kitts and Nevis	PCDPPP	27.04.90	-	1 794.00	JV-045-04141
Italy	SPPO	11.05.90	-	230 000.00	04000018580
Italy	PCDPPP	11.05.90	-	54 884.00	04000018580
UNDP	Philippines	14.05.90	-	13 295.00	04000018596
UNDP	Philippines	22.05.90	-	8 000.00	04000018718
Barbados	PCDPPP	31.05.90	-	1 557.50	JV-045-05072
Netherlands Antilles	PCDPPP	08.06.90	-	2 966.52	04000018872
France	PCDPPP	27.06.90	-	11 250.00	04000019071
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	PCDPPP	29.06.90	-	244 000.00	04000019131

Donor countries	Purpose of contribution	Date contributed	Amount in local currency	Equivalent in United States dollars	Official receipt number
Montserrat	PCDPPP	30.06.90	-	1 458.00	JV-045-06232
Saint Lucia	PCDPPP	10.07.90	-	1 790.48	04000019269
Barbados	PCDPPP	29.07.90	-	1 557.50	JV-045-07167
United Kingdom (ODA)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	09.08.90	-	17 068.00	04000019727
Bermuda	PCDPPP	14.08.90	-	1 458.00	04000019808
British Virgin Islands	PCDPPP	22.08.90	-	3 000.00	04000019908
Turks and Caicos Islands	PCDPPP	22.08.90	-	1 458.00	04000019907
WHO/PAHO	PCDPPP	24.08.90	-	11 000.00	04000019933
UNDP	USSR Seminar	04.09.90	-	16 052.00	04000020044
UNDP	Haiti	25.09.90	-	5 050.58	04000020263
UNDP	Somalia	11.10.90	-	5 786.00	04000020518
United Kingdom (ODA)	Search and rescue	19.10.90	-	33 300.00	04000020616
Grenada	PCDPPP	25.10.90	-	1 805.23	JV-045-10185
WHO/PAHO	PCDPPP	27.10.90	-	21 753.87	JV-045-00202
Guyana	PCDPPP	30.10.90	-	1 809.56	JV-045-10101
Haiti	PCDPPP	31.10.90	-	1 240.66	JV-045-10280
UNDP	SEISMED	05.11.90	-	207 847.44	04000020797
Belize	PCDPPP	28.11.90	-	1 788.40	JV-045-11158
Jamaica	PCDPPP	30.11.90	-	1 665.86	JV-045-11212
UNDP	SEISMED	13.12.90	-	193 630.00	04000021251
Netherlands	Salary for M. Lohman	19.12.90	-	150 067.64	04000021322
PAHO	PCDPPP	07.01.91	-	5 500.00	14000021435
Netherlands Antilles	PCDPPP	30.01.91	-	2 970.00	14000021710
EPPG (Ethiopia)	Fellowships	07.02.91	-	50 000.00	JV-140-02026
United States of America	Ecuador	08.02.91	-	99 440.00	IOV-GEN/91-0187
Canada	Search and rescue	29.02.91	-	64 550.80	14000022079
Trinidad and Tobago	For 1989 and 1990	04.03.91	-	18 042.51	IOV-GEN/91-0192
Switzerland	Search and rescue	12.03.91	-	16 400.00	14000022078
Canada	Colombia	12.03.91	-	88 716.07	14000022079
Canada	Colombia	12.03.91	-	66 455.50	14000022078
PAHO	PCDPPP	27.03.91	-	9 100.00	14000022251
Cayman	PCDPPP	05.04.91	-	1 451.91	14000022251
Germany	Search and rescue	27.06.91	-	40 935.67	14000023302

Donor countries	Purpose of contribution	Date contributed	Amount in local currency	Equivalent in United States dollars	Official receipt number
Mauritius	United Republic of Tanzania	03.07.91	-	5 000.00	IOV-GEN/91-0749
Germany	Disaster terminology	12.08.91	-	30 494.82	14000023844
Canada	Peru	27.08.91	-	204 881.81	14000024038
Germany	Search and rescue	28.08.91	-	45 650.46	14000023302
UNDP	Mauritius	09.10.91	-	15 000.00	14000024659
UNDP/NY	Moscow Seminar	22.10.91	-	17 604.57	14000024819
UNDP	SEISMED	06.11.91	-	130 000.00	14000025022
Spain	Chile-UNDRO Seminar (October 1991)	14.11.91	-	7 872.40	14000025118
Switzerland	Search and rescue	28.11.91	-	27 000.00	14000025275
UNDP	Madagascar	03.12.91	-	66 234.24	14000025334
United Kingdom	Egypt	12.12.91	-	20 000.00	14000025466
Netherlands	Salary of Mr. E. Lohman	27.12.91	-	189 840.00	14000025641
Cameroon	Mexico	31.12.91	-	2 994.01	JV-145-12591
Total donations received at at 31 December 1991				3 622 481.59	

* PCDPPP = Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness Project.

** SPPO = South Pacific Project Office.

ANNEX VII

Overview of UNDRO disaster mitigation activities, 1990-1991

(United States dollars)

Country	Project title	Total expended	Project activity					Disaster type					
			Hazard analysis	Risk analysis	Prevention	Pre-paredness	Info-training	Earth-quake	Flood	Cyclone	Volcanic eruption	Industrial accident	Other
Afghanistan	Programme support to Office of Emergency Preparedness	11 160				11 160		6 000	5 160				
Algeria	Earthquake public information	15 000			15 000			15 000					
Armenia	Armenia disaster preparedness and prevention planning	55 000	13 500	13 500	14 000	14 000		14 000	13 500			14 000	13 500
Caribbean	Pan-Caribbean disaster preparedness and prevention project	150 000	17 500	17 500	50 000	50 000	15 000	12 500	25 000	100 000	12 500		
Colombia	Disaster mitigation in Colombia	119 559	21 584	20 710	20 990	14 216	42 059	39 500	14 000		35 000	14 500	16 559
Ecuador	Disaster preparedness and prevention in Ecuador and neighbouring countries	141 918	69 275	11 782	14 496	28 355	18 010	41 495	20 523		66 175		13 725
Egypt	Development of disaster preparedness, prevention and management planning	135 000	27 000			67 500	40 500	40 500	40 500			40 500	13 500
Fellowships	UNDRO Disaster Management Fellowship Programme	66 000					66 000	16 500	16 500	16 500	16 500		
Indonesia	Disaster management project phase II	345 000	35 000	35 000	120 000	120 000	35 000	90 000	90 000		90 000		75 000
Inter-regional-90	Assessment of geological and geophysical hazards	250 000					250 000	90 000					160 000

Country	Project title	Total expended	Project activity					Disaster type					
			Hazard analysis	Risk analysis	Prevention	Pre-paredness	Info-training	Earth-quake	Flood	Cyclone	Volcanic eruption	Industrial accident	Other
Inter-regional-91	Disaster preparedness strategy seminar	200 000					200 000	70 000	65 000			65 000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran earthquake - preparation for reconstruction	58 600				58 600		58 600					
Madagascar	Strengthening Conseil National de Secours	300 000	30 000			180 000	90 000			240 000		30 000	30 000
Mauritius	Emergency planning assistance, Mauritius, Rodrigues Island	104 400	10 000	10 000	30 000	44 400	10 000			104 400			
Mediterranean	Earthquake risk reduction	750 000	230 000	230 000	230 000		60 000	750 000					
Nepal	Institutional support to disaster preparedness and relief plan	236 000				236 000		118 000	118 000				
Philippines-CS	Core shelter programme	17 000					17 000			17 000			
Philippines-DM	Disaster management training	31 000					31 000		15 000	16 000			
Saudi Arabia	Strengthening the civil defence administration	12 000					12 000						12 000
Somalia	Technical assistance in flood protection	20 000			20 000				20 000				
South Pacific	Disaster preparedness and prevention programme	315 826			126 330	126 330	63 166		105 275	210 551			
Tunisia	Flood mitigation measures	36 000			36 000				36 000				
Total		3 369 463	453 859	338 492	676 816	950 561	949 735	1 362 095	584 458	704 451	220 175	164 000	334 284

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ANNEX VIII

Regular budget: comparisons of the budget appropriations and expenses for the Office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator (including the New York Office) during the bienniums 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1986-1987		1988-1989		1990-1991	
	Appropriation	Expenses	Appropriation	Expenses	Appropriation	Expenses
Salaries						
Established posts	3 882.4	4 114.3	4 402.7	4 527.2	4 615.1	4 695.2
General temporary assistance	133.6	91.5	171.3	168.8	212.8	212.2
Consultants	17.0	8.9	13.1	11.3	16.5	11.2
Ad hoc expert groups	20.8	12.0	8.2	0.1	32.3	31.9
Overtime	15.1	2.6	17.8	11.0	23.2	18.0
Common staff costs						
Representation allowances	9.2	4.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2
Other common staff costs	1 173.4	1 085.1	1 433.2	1 359.2	1 287.5	1 239.3
Travel of staff	293.1	232.0	323.8	317.8	385.2	385.3
External printing and binding	12.3					
General operating expenses communications	103.6	124.7	159.9	156.2	145.1	130.0
Hospitality	2.0	0.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Data processing equipment and replacement	35.8	17.9	22.3	16.3	59.1	59.1
Grants	720.0	357.0	720.0	720.0	720.0	710.2
Total	6 418.3	6 051.5	7 283.6	7 299.4	7 508.4	7 504.0

ANNEX IX

Staffing table of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator for 1990-1991

	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary resources 1990-1991	Total
Professional category and above			
USG	1	-	1
ASG	-	-	-
D-2	1	-	1
D-1	2	1	3
P-5	3	3 a/	6
P-4	6	1	7
P-3	3	2	5
P-2/P-1	3	-	3
Total	19	7	26
General Service category			
Principal level	3	-	3
Other levels	9	14	23
Total	12	14	26
Grand total	31	21	52

a/ Includes one post for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.